The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

An Important Bill Concerning Our Foreign Commerce.

A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COMMERCE SUGGESTED.

The Government Counsel in the Credit Mobilier.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE PENSION LAWS.

The China, Japan and American Telegraphic Scheme.

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OUR GREAT PROSPERITY IN "THE LAST TEN YEARS."

The Currency Expansion Question in the House.

Credit Mobilier Investigation Continued.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1873.

DANGEROUS NEGLECT.

It is rumored that reports have been received from the Indian agents in Arizona, stating that Cochnos' fierce Apaches, will doubtless be on the war path again in a few weeks, and the peace policy which has promised so much of good for certain well disposed tribes, can never be successfully adopted in dealing with the Arizona Indians, particularly of the Apache race.

COMMERCE—AN IMPORTANT BILL PENDING.

On the 21st inst., the House Committee on commerce will report the bill for the encouragement of the foreign commerce of the United States. The bill constitutes the Secretaries of the Treasury, the Navy and the Interior, and Postmaster General *ex officio*, a "Board of Commissioners of Commerce" with the power to prepare, and execute all contracts in which the Government is interested, to see to the enforcements of all contracts made for the protection of the commerce and the faithful performance of their duties by all officers having duties to discharge in aid of commerce or having charge of the interests of emigrants and American seamen, to collect, arrange and classify such statistics and information concerning the commerce of the U. S. and other countries calculated to show the wants of American commerce, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper. The Board is authorized to offer a bounty of $15 per ton, to be paid annually for 5 years, for the production in the U. S. of iron and $12 per ton for other steamships of not less than 1,000 tons each, not exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, and not more than 100,000 tons for any one year, said ships to be of the first class of their kind, and to be employed exclusively in foreign trade. At least one of the lines authorized to be established between New York, the West Indies and Mexico, one between New Orleans and West Indies and Brazil, one between New Orleans and Mexico, and one between San Francisco, the Hawaiian Islands and other Islands of the Pacific, provided that first class vessels now employed under American registry may be employed on any line established under this act. In making the contract for the payment of the bounty the Board of Commissioners may stipulate for the payment of not exceeding 50 per centum of the amount authorized, in cash, at the commencement of the construction of any vessel entitled to bounty upon the deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of bonds equal in value to the amount advanced as collateral security for the fulfilment of this contract. The board shall advertise for proposals to construct vessels under this act, and the preference shall be given to proposals for the contribution of 50,000 tons upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; 25,000 tons upon the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and 25,000 tons upon the Pacific coast.

All subsidized vessels shall be built upon plans, models and specifications approved by the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department; to be at any time purchasable by, sold to or the mails, of the United States at prices to be determined by five disinterested Commissioners, three appointed by the President and two by the owner of the vessel in question, and the Secretary of the Navy may detail an officer of the navy, not above the rank of Lieutenant, to serve as second or inferior officer upon any such vessels, and upon the request of the owner thereof he may detail an officer to serve as commander. The bill further provides that there shall be paid upon every first class sailing vessel of not less than 1,000 tons burden hereafter built in the United States, and authorized to engage not more than three months in the United States coasting trade $12 for each ton of registered tonnage, and upon first class sailing vessels, of not less than 1,000 tons burden to be employed exclusively in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf States $8 per ton. The owners of such vessels to be at liberty to have them licensed for the coasting trade upon the repayment of the bounty, less ten per centum for each year that the vessel transferred may have been in service, and that United States vessels employed in the coasting trade or in the fisheries may purchase ships, stores and supplies in bond without payment of duties. All the provisions of the act to be executed under regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of Commerce. The above are the amendments of the committee included in the printed bill.

There is another amendment which has been agreed to by the committee, but not yet printed. It was proposed by General Negley, and provides for the appointment by the President of a person qualified by actual experience in commercial business life, to act as Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at a salary of $4,000 per annum, which will give the Board a regular Bureau instead of a committee organization. At the present time there is no reliable data of the extent or value of the internal commerce of the country, neither railroad nor water transportation companies, being required to furnish statistics or reports, the statistics will not only be of great national importance, but will be a guide to Congress in making appropriations towards the development of commerce in various sections of the country. The absence of this information enables dealers in cereals and other commodities to combine and raise prices to the great injury of the community, both producing and consuming. If General Negley's amendment is adopted the Secretary of the Commissioners will give information that will enable the public to know at all times the condition and the amount of transportation available and required, and any point in the country, which will be effectually preventive of "corners."

THE OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL BILL.

Gen. Shanks, of Indiana, will, on the 15th inst. when the Oklahoma Indian territorial bill comes up, make a speech in opposition to its passage on the grounds, first, that all Indian treaties especially provides that neither territorial or state governments shall be put over them; second, to do so simply destroys our relation with them and prevents their civilization; and third, that the territorial movement is a movement of the railroad to get possession of 22,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Indians.

INTERESTING TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

The most important modification to the pension laws which the Commissioners of Pensions will endeavor to have removed, is that relative to Section 6 of the Act of July 7, 1864. As it stands no claims can be admitted unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years after the passage of that act or no subsequent claims filed, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of such filing unless satisfactory reasons are given for the delay. The Commissioners of Pensions are urging upon the Committee on Pensions the necessity of removing this restriction

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112¾.

THIERS is again dissatisfied with the limits placed on the powers of the Republic by the Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly. He don't seem to lean toward restrictions, and evinces his preferences for an unrestricted monarchy. His Republicanism is, to say the least, of a doubtful character.

OUR dispatches from Minnesota describe the recent storm as the most severe that has been known in that section of country. Already twenty persons are known to have been frozen to death, and later accounts will doubtless swell that number. Horses and cattle have also suffered terribly, while railroad travel has been greatly interrupted by the deep snow.

THE glad news is telegraphed that money is easier in New York, loans on call now being down as low as four per cent. Prime mercantile paper is now discounted at from eight to ten per cent. National currency is coming in from the interior in large quantities, and we may conclude that the "squeeze" is over for the present. The disbursements of the January dividends will work a beneficial change on the money market, and business men can now hopefully view the future.

WE trust Mr. Ballantine will favor us with a copy of his bill relative to the Allegheny County Fee Bill. We would like to see the latter fully tried before it undergoes any material changes, but we shall not oppose anything which promises to add to its efficiency. It is well known that the county officers installed this year, come for the first time fully under its provisions, their predecessors having been excepted in the bill, owing to their election prior to its passage. But let us see the supplement.

THE refusal of the House to suspend the rules and finally pass without reference to the appropriate committee, the first special bill of the session at Harrisburg, augurs a determination to put a check to this class of legislation, which will meet with the decided approval of their constituents. There was no objection expressed to the bill, but the precedent of rushing it through was thought to be a pernicious one, at this early day of the session. Let all bills go to the proper committees, and there be examined. If they are right and unobjectionable, they will be reported favorably, and if of the other kind, they ought to be defeated.

ALECK MCCLURE has read in place a bill to request our Representatives and instruct our Senators at Washington to favor the "one term principle," and make the President and Vice President elective directly by the people. The latter clause is proper enough, but the people will doubtless see to it hereafter as heretofore that no unfit man shall serve more than one term, whilst good men, who have done well, may still be continued in place. Whoever heard of the present plan continuing in office beyond his first term an obnoxious public servant? whilst it is easy to see wherein the services of an unexceptionable public officer might be lost through the "one term principle." If Aleck will only be good enough to make a personal application of his pet idea to himself, we shall thank him with our whole heart, and the State, doubtless, will be benefited.

SENATOR-ELECT BOGY, of St. Louis, the man who defeated Frank Blair, represents the ultra views of the Southern Democracy, and throughout the war was known to sympathize with the rebellion. He is a good man, however, and we are inclined to look upon his promotion over the faithless Frank as a desired rebuke. Had the latter remained true to his party and its principles, and not fraternized with the Missouri Democrats,—in a word, remained true to himself and his once proud and enviable character—he would not to-day find himself defeated by those against whom he attempted, against his honest convictions, to defend. The Chicago *Tribune* says of his successful opponent:

"Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, elected United States Senator over Frank P. Blair, is a hard-shell Democrat, of Southern proclivities at the outbreak of the war, but he gave only his sympathies to that side, and continued, as now, prominently in the active business life of this city. He was the straight-out Democratic candidate for Congress in 1862, and so far held the party vote against the inroads of Frank Blair that Blair was beaten by Samuel Knox, who carried the contest into Congress and got the seat. He was also the straight-out candidate in 1852, when Thomas H. Benton, making a fight of his own, was elected to the Lower House. In his card, some weeks ago, offering himself as a candidate, Mr. Bogy called attention to his unrequited services in these and other years as leader of a forlorn hope, and he urged that his solicitude for Democratic integrity entitled him to consideration now, even at the hands of Liberals. Mr. Bogy is of advanced years—we think over sixty. He was once Mayor of St. Louis, before the war, and was for a time Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Johnson."

OIL PRODUCTION

We receive a sad picture again of business affairs in the oil producing counties of this State, owing, it is said, chiefly to the over-production. Business of all kinds is at almost a complete stand-still, money is scarce, the banks overcrowded with negotiable paper, which they are powerless to discount, tanks full to overflowing with petroleum which is not saleable at living rates, and everybody out of all sorts of humor. When the iron market, the shoe market, the clothing, the refined oil and other markets for leading goods are overstocked, the usual course is to stop further production until a better demand springs up, and the stocks are thereby reduced. But with oil production this custom will not apply, as it has been demonstrated that the temporary closing of an oil well tends greatly to injure it and sometimes ruins it wholly, by driving its product through some extraneous fissure of the rock.

The only proper and practical method for overcoming the evils of the present, is to *stop drilling new wells*, pumping the old ones, and *holding their product* until the markets need it and will buy it at fair prices. This was to have been the plan of the South Improvement Company, so violently and recklessly assailed a year ago by the producers of oil. The GAZETTE advocated the organization of that much abused company, honestly believing that through it alone, or its methods, could the present evils be obviated. Time has fully borne us out in this opinion, and the very men who scandalously slandered us for advocating what we honestly thought to be the best course, for the oil dealers to pursue, are the principal sufferers to-day in consequence of the adoption of an opposite course. Our full and complete vindication has come, as we have been visited by prominent oil dealers lately, with sorrow and care depicted on their usually cheerful countenances, who are free to admit now that the course we advised would have prevented the present sad and discouraging condition of affairs.

It is not yet too late for those interested in the production of oil to effect such a combination of interests that future troubles of this nature shall be avoided. But first of all, *drilling must be stopped* until the production shall have been brought below the demands of the trade. You cannot maintain paying prices with twenty thousand barrels coming out of the ground each day, when only fifteen thousand are wanted. The extra five thousand barrels will seek a market at the expense of that portion which the world must have for its daily supply. Nothing is clearer than this, and the text will suggest the only proper and complete remedy for present troubles.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1876.

The Committee having in charge the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, has at last succumbed and asked Congress to lend a helping hand. The people have not responded to the invitation to subscribe for the stock that the committee proposed to issue for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the celebration, and as a final resort before throwing up the sponge of failure, assistance has been asked of Congress. This is to be regretted, particularly as it appears to be almost wholly owing to the jealousy of New York and the western country entertained toward the city of Brotherly love. The press and people outside of this State appear to think that the necessary funds should be forthcoming within our boundaries, whilst others hold that Philadelphia alone is abundantly able to get up the great show on her own hook. Indeed New York threatens that if there is any further fizzling over the matter, a centennial celebration shall be held in that city at its proper cost that will totally eclipse all the glories of the puny affairs among the Quakers. The *Press* thereupon calls loudly upon the manufacturers and men of the city, where the Declaration was made, to come forth promptly and furnish the necessary funds. After all, this appears the proper way. If Philadelphia or New York, St. Louis or San Francisco, want to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence, let them do so in their own way and at their own expense. If these or other cities should desire to get up a great celebration in honor of the event which took place on July Fourth, 1776, and thereby attract a vast multitude within their borders, it is right and proper for them to do so; and as they derive all the benefit, let them foot the bills. We can't all go to Philadelphia, why not appropriately celebrate the great national event at home? Pittsburgh could on that day hold a grand exposition of her own wares, and people would come a long distance to see it and would profit by coming.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

California, it seems, continues to pay much attention to the development of its agricultural interests, and the State has gained many millions prospectively by virtue of a number of successful experiments which have been made in agriculture during the last ten years. They are improving their wheat lands, and have adopted in many localities new plans of sowing wheat, which they call dry sowing. Other experiments in reclaiming swamp lands have resulted in raising a vast body of lands, producing nothing heretofore, from a condition of comparative worthlessness to that of the very best lands in the State. They were always poorly off for grasses and have to rely upon the wild oat lands, which, however, are rapidly being reduced. The experiments for propagating new grasses were therefore numerous and mostly unsuccessful, but it seems as if one of them has already compensated for all the other failures—alfala is the one perennial grass, perpetuating itself by its roots, and proof against the dryest seasons. The culture of cotton has been advanced nearly or quite to a successful branch of agriculture.

The most important results have, however, lately been achieved in tobacco growing and in curing the leaf, and it is claimed that there is no tobacco produced in other States of the Union equal to some which was raised and cured in California during the past year. The result of one experiment last year was said to be the production of 1,500 pounds of tobacco per acre, at a cost not above four cents a pound, which was worth in the market at no time less than fifty cents a pound.

Let California continue in her efforts to become a prominent agricultural State of the Union, and she will do quite as well as she has done up to now by developing her mineral wealth. In fact, mining and farming must go hand in hand, and must be equally attended to to make a State rich and independent and the people happy and contented.

It seems to us very doubtful whether all the late mineral discoveries in California during the same period have been of so much real importance to the State as its successful agricultural development.

REMOVE THE CAPITAL.

A respected cotemporary feebly objects to the removal of the State capital to Philadelphia, and gives for its reasons, first, that it would cost "from a million to two millions of dollars" to make the change. It need not cost a cent beyond the smaller figure, and might be done for one-half of even that amount, if Philadelphia will do as she has frequently shown a willingness to do, viz: donate the land necessary. But granting that it will cost "two millions," we hold that it would be a wise economy, and in every way a praiseworthy undertaking to remove the State capital away from its present miserable location. First, because new buildings will, ere long, become necessary if the change is not made, the present ones being old, somewhat dilapidated, and unfit both in size and pattern, and, secondly: we believe a better and more able class of Legislators can be secured, provided they are permitted to spend their time in Philadelphia—or indeed anywhere but in Harrisburg.

Another objection urged against Philadelphia as the State capital is the greater number of its "gilded palaces of sin" over those of Harrisburg. Well, if that be an argument, why not apply it in full force, and erect the Capitol building upon a high hill and surround it by an impassable wall in order that the virtue and morals of our Legislators may not be contaminated. Now we believe the removal of the capital to some beautiful spot in the environs of our chief city, will greatly add to the attendance of members by removing them further from the "gilded halls," etc., than they are at present. It is not proposed, we believe, to erect the new State House, in the densely built portions of the city, but to place it beyond and outside, and make it at once an attraction and an ornament. We cannot conceive of a rational objection to this; the old argument of a central location was exploded when the last "Conestoga wagon" left its departure for the "West," and the present era of fast lives and Pullman palaces makes it a matter of no importance whether the distance traveled be five miles or five hundred.

But all this aside, the greatest objection we find to Harrisburg is the opportunity it gives for frequent adjournments, when the members ought to remain at work, in continuous session, until their labors are completed. At present the Legislature is seldom in session more than three or four days of each week, and we have known of many instances where citizens have lost time and money by these adjournments. If the Legislature met in Philadelphia this would, for obvious reasons, be largely broken up, and the business could go on uninterruptedly. Members could then take their families with them during the session, when they would hardly think of such a thing as placing them in a Harrisburg hotel. The Philadelphia members would be at home, and almost a majority of both Houses could spend their Sabbaths in the family circle, without interrupting the six days' work, which is the time allotted for man to labor. The distant members would insist upon a short session, in order to get home to their own affairs at the end of it, and business would consequently be attended to promptly, and therefore satisfactorily. In a word, we can find an abundance of good reasons for removing the capital to Philadelphia, and hope it will be done at an early day, as both Legislators and people wanting legislation will be largely benefited thereby.

THE FASHIONS.

Timely Hints for Our Lady Readers.

FOR TRIMMED DRESSES.

White furs are being used in Paris for trimming evening dresses. For this purpose ermine is preferred. Wide bands of ermine are placed flatly on the dress material, or appear as a facing for velvet or satin sashes, basques, etc. A regal dress made in Paris, and worn by a New York lady when receiving New Year's calls, furnishes a model for description. The dress is white satin; the garniture is royal purple velvet, point lace and ermine. The trained skirt has a quilled ruffle of satin on the edge, headed by a broad band of purple velvet, with a stripe of ermine placed along the middle, and a narrow quilling of satin on the upper edge. Down the front breadth a fabbier is formed of lengthwise bias bands of velvet on which ermine is laid. The overskirt is open in front, with sharp points on each side, and pannier puffs behind, held up by a sash of purple velvet. There are two corsages, one high and the other low in the neck; both are pointed in front, and have position backs. Velvet, ermine, and point lace trim the neck and sleeves.

PLAIN WINTER DRESSES.

Woolen dresses for daily wear at home are now made in such a fashion that they may be worn in the street also. They have a plain polonaise, either belted, or in the princess shape. The skirt is usually untrimmed, though a single deep flounce may be added, or else a cluster of lapping folds is used, with a narrow box-pleating on each side. Skirts with back breadths trimmed to the belt with ruffles or kilt pleating are too elaborate and too easily disarranged for house dresses. A preferable fashion is a plain skirt, with merely a apron in front and sashes in the back. The materials for these dresses are the wool diagonals, serges, satines and merinos, and the softer repped fabrics, empress cloths, Biarritz and velours. These are now sold at from 75 cents to $1 a yard. The basque corsage is used with the skirts just described, and should be made in the simplest jockey shape, with merely a facing of silk or velvet for trimming.

FLANNEL PETTICOATS

shown at the furnishing houses are no longer gored, but are of three full straight breadths, gathered to an ample belt, into which drawing-strings are run. The simplest designs for these are a hem and two tucks, ornamented with feather stitching of silk or linen floss. Smooth floss floss looks quite as well as silk, washes and wears better, and is much less expensive. Skirts with embroidered edges cost from $6 to $18. The popular embroideries are shallow scallops, heavily overcast, and rows of square blocks, or else clusters of leaves, wrought above. The all-wool flannel, a yard wide, worth from 60 cents to $1.13 a yard, is much used for these skirts. This, however, is apt to shrink, and we commend instead those flannels in which a little cotton is mixed. The best heavy goods for winter use are the

SHAKER FLANNELS,

a yard wide, worth from 50 cents to 85 cents a yard. Skirt patterns of light flannel, with the selvage embroidered by machinery in leaf-pointed edges and vines, cost from $1.75 to $2.50 a yard. For skirts to be used when traveling, thick gray flannels are shown, also the heavy gray trilled Shaker flannels that are used by working women. A "medicated" flannel of bright scarlet is shown for under-clothing for invalids. The scarlet Shaker flannel is heavily twilled, and has the advantage of having been shrunk; price $1 a yard. The double-warped red flannel, sometimes used for gentlemen's underclothing, is $1.20. Blue twilled flannel for girls' and boys' sailor suits is sold in the best shades and quality, 24 inches wide, for 60 cents.

IRISH POPLINS.

Irish poplins are very fashionably worn abroad. Twilled fabrics were in marked favor for several seasons before they became popular here, consequently the Parisienne's are beginning to weary of them, and in their love of variety are again using flue heavily repped goods, such as Sicilienne, cashmere, and Fin's Irish poplin. The probability is that all repped goods that are sufficiently soft to drape gracefully will soon be restored to favor, and in view of this fact careful purchasers are supplying themselves with the fine poplins of Pim's best qualities, that are now sold for $1.50 a yard.

WAISTCOATS AND VESTS.

As the season advances it is evident that the favorite corsages are basques, with the sleeveless jackets called waistcoats. These waistcoats are of different material, or else a darker shade than the coat sleeves of the basque. They may be made as part of the garment, or else separate and added after for warmth. The latter plan is adopted for very slight figures. Velvet waistcoats on silk basques are especially admired. The only trimming admitted on the waistcoats is one or two thick cords of silk as an edge for the garment. Waistcoats with very long fronts that form a sort of tablier are worn with polonaises.

CALICOES.

The housewives who, even in winter, wear calico morning dresses when attending to their household duties, are advised to buy the yard-wide English calicoes. These are of firm, close fabric and durable colors, that come from the laundry brightened and freshened week after week. They are sold in double purples of stripes or other simple pattern, for twenty cents a yard; chintz patterns, closely imitating French calicoes, are twenty-five cents. Eight yards of this makes a loose Gabrielle wrapper, shaped like an elongated polonaise. When snugly belted over a trim figure, this is a tidy, graceful-looking dress, that endures any amount of lifting, raising the arms, or other motions, without ripping or straining the fabric.

COLORED SILK VESTS.

Are much worn with black dresses. A vest of cherry silk brightens up a dinner dress of black silk for a brunette; a delicate shade of lavender-gros grain is chosen for the vest of a blonde suit worn by a blonde. Black cashmere overdresses, basques, and polonaises, have also colored vests. White or black moire antique vests are considered stylish with black dresses, and a vest of turquoise blue moire is also shown, with jet buttons down the front. Watered ribbon bows and belt, with buttons of oxodized silver, accompany black moire vests.

VELVET SKIRTS AND COSTUMES.

With the return of winter a few black velvet costumes appear on the Avenue. These are invariably made with a polonaise and single skirt, trimmed with jet falls and lace, or else with bands of dark fur, such as the black fox, black fisher, or the silver fox. The costume, however, most frequently seen on elegantly dressed women consists of a velvet skirt with a camel's-hair polonaise, made in the fashion set forth in the Bazar early in the fall. Black, brown, olive, and sea-blue suits are the most stylish. Velveteen with silk face is often used for these skirts, and also for waistcoats.

LACE POLONAISES.

Lace polonaises are among the dressy articles lately imported. A French fancy is to make these entirely of stripes of white insertion, either of Valenciennes or duchesse lace, alternating with stripes of black velvet ribbon two inches wide. The garment is then edged with white lace laid over black, and is worn with a sash of black velvet lined with white silk. This makes a very pretty overdress for the black and light-colored silks that are worn to dinner parties and small receptions.

BLOUSES

of last year are in as great favor as when first introduced. A blouse of gay-colored cashmere, or of white, black, or gray opera flannel, is a convenient garment for house wear. It may be worn with various skirts, thereby saving the trimmed corsages of nice costumes, and it serves also in the place of half-worn waists that sometimes accompany good skirts. Scarlet and blue flannel blouses, with black an white braiding on the pleats, are sold at the furnishing houses for $4; black and white flannel blouses are also shown, either for mourning or for ladies wearing colors. The sailor blouses of blue flannel have been noted lately.

EMBROIDERIES.

A novelty in fancy work is shown among the many pretty things prepared for holiday gifts. This is gray linen, or else Turkish toweling, cut in open arabesque designs, embroidered with silks of the same color, and placed as a tidy cover over sofa pillows or cushions of crimson or blue velvet. When completed it looks like rich applique work, and produces a beautiful effect. Stripes for the backs of chairs are made in the same way.

QUILTED SKIRTS.

Among English goods are warm quilted skirts, to be used as Balmorals. Some of these are of black satin, quilted in diamonds, and trimmed to the knee with kilt pleatings, or with flounces stamped in designs like embroidery. These are handsome enough to be worn as the lower skirts of costumes. Price, $40. Plain quilted satin skirts, gored to trim shape, are $16; others with the lower half of the skirt made of quilted satin and the upper of alpaca, are $7. Felt skirts with deep quilted satin border are also $7.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.

A suitable gift for a gentleman, is a foot rest, beneath which is a spring which when touched by the foot, throws up the cushion and discloses a spittoon. Egyptian heads, well shaded are wrought in fine *petit point* stitches on these foot-rests, or else the owner's monogram is the ornament. They are mounted on benches of gilt, walnut or black wood, which cost from $6.50 to $12 00 each. When completed by the embroidery, the price is from $15.00 to $25.

Roots in Cellars.

Every farmer knows, or thinks he knows, how to take care of potatoes for winter use, but we will describe briefly our methods. Dig the potatoes, if possible, when the ground is dry; but if this cannot or has not been done, they should be allowed to dry on a barn floor, the adhering soil removed, and then the roots may be carried to the cellar. We provide large boxes which will hold about twenty bushels each (cast-off tree-boxes), raise them a few inches from the cement floor by cross-pieces of scantling, and then fill them with the clean and dry potatoes. A lid excludes them from the light. If there happen to be a few wide cracks in the bottom of the box the ventilation will be better, and if the tubers are clean and the cellar cool there will be little of the rot.

Beets, turnips, carrots, and parsnips will not keep fresh in this way, as they have not the impervious skin of the potato. Our plan is to pack them in barrels, or goods-boxes procured from the country stores. They will shrivel and spoil if the moisture is not retained in them by some substance to pack them in, in or to fill interstices. Finely broken and moderately damp moss is best for this purpose; but in its absence, sawdust answers quite well. At this season of the year, there is a great deal of this material in the ice-house, after the removal of the ice, that is quite damp enough for use. Put in a layer or two of the roots; then scatter enough of the sawdust over them to fill the interstices, then another layer, and so on. In barrels, more roots may be put in at a time, the sawdust being shaken among them by rocking the barrels. Packed in this way, we have seen beets taken out one full year after they were put in as fresh as the day they were lifted from the soil; while those which were placed uncovered on the cellar-bottom were spoiled in a month by drying up.

Liquid Measure.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are half a pint; eight large tablespoonfuls are one gill; four large tablespoonfuls are half a gill; two gills are half a pint; two pints are one quart; four quarts are one gallon; A common-sized tumbler holds half a pint: A common-sized wine glass is half a gill; A tea cup is one gill; a large wine-glass is two ounces; a tablespoonful is half an ounce, forty drops are equal to one teaspoonful; four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

STATE NEWS.

THE production of the Fifteenth (Fagundas) District for December averaged 1,077 barrels from 295 wells.

A TENEMENT house in St. Mary's, Elk county, was burned on Sunday evening last, and three little children, the oldest but five years old, perished in the conflagration. The mother had left the little ones alone, and gone out to some of her neighbors.

JOHN W. COLE, of Garland, Warren county, has wintered thirty hens last winter, and during the past year has sold $62.75 worth of eggs, besides setting hens on 219 and using what they wanted in the family. His breed is the white Brahma.

A YOUNG man named Charles Crocker, of Centreville, Butler county, lost his life at the Petrolia City fire, on Sunday evening, in trying to prevent a derrick from falling on a house, the derrick falling upon him and crushing him. A second fire, near the centre of the town, burned a six hundred barrel oil tank belonging to the Gibson well, and a well rig of Parson Brothers.

THOMAS PADEN, aged about twenty years, met with a serious accident on his father's farm, near Fredonia, last Saturday about noon. He was engaged in felling a tree, which lodged on a sapling. Paden then went to work to cut the sapling down, and while thus employed, both trees fell, one across the young man's breast, crushing it so fearfully that death ensued in about an hour.

A British Husband's Vengeance.

A wealthy gentleman, living in Lancashire, England, becoming jealous of the attentions of a neighbor to his wife, resolved to wreak his vengeance upon him. While he was planning how to avenge himself, the wife and neighbor happened to go on the same train of cars to an adjacent town on the same day, and the husband, securing the services of a professional pugilist, awaited the return of the offender at a convenient point of observation near the station. Just in the dusk of evening the neighbor returned, and so did the wife, and as they walked with the crowd from the station, the husband and the pugilist followed them. On coming to a convenient spot, the husband gave the signal and the pugilist rushed upon the neighbor and knocked him down. The wife gave a scream and fled, without knowing who had attacked her companion, but supposing the assailants to be robbers.

The pugilist then held the prostrate man while, as the evidence before the Court states, the husband "pounded him, choked him, and worried him with his teeth." The unfortunate man was subsequently found in a nearly dying condition, and taken home. A surgeon examined his wounds and pronounced them exceedingly dangerous and perhaps fatal. His deposition was taken by a magistrate, and a warrant was issued the next morning for the arrest of his assailants. The husband was taken in custody and held to bail in the sum of £20,000—$100,000—but the pugilist could not be found. As the parties are wealthy and of high social connections, the affair has created a great sensation in Lancashire, and the trial is looked forward to with intense expectations.

The Home of Jefferson in Litigation.

The former home of Thomas Jefferson, located at Monticello, in Virginia, is at present in litigation before the Supreme Court of Virginia. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson expended a large fortune in his hospitality and died poor. His estate was afterward purchased by Commodore Levy, of the navy. Commodore Levy devised the estate at his death to the United States, as trustee, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural farm on which for one year the agricultural pursuits children of the warrant officers of the navy, whose fathers were dead. In aid of this scheme he also devised $300,000 worth of property in New York. In the event of the United States not accepting the trust, he provided that the State of Virginia should act as the trustee for the purpose named. And in the event of the State of Virginia not accepting the trust, he devised the property to the Portuguese Hebrew congregations of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the benefit of the children of those societies whose fathers were dead. His legal heirs brought suit in New York to set aside those provisions of the will. The court in New York declared the charities indefinite, and that the United States could not take the property as trustee. Virginia, not being a party to the suit, instituted a suit for its recovery as secondary trustee. The case is at present being exhaustively argued in the Supreme Court of Virginia, now in session at Richmond.

Jewish Longevity.

There are very many curious facts related with regard to the Jewish race; many, no doubt, are true, and some certainly have no other foundation than fancy. Professor Stowe, in his remarkably interesting course of lectures on the subject, delivered some years ago in this city, gave as careful a summary of the truth with regard to this peculiar people as has ever been made, and a statistician in London has recently published some quite remarkable statements. Dodd, their physician condition, based upon carefully collected records. From these it appears that Jewish blood contains little or no scrofula. The average life of the Jew in London is forty-three years, while the Christain it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one quarter will, as a general rule, live to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter lived to be at least seventy-one. Among children, four per cent. of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while ten per cent. of the Jewish children. Finally, in Prussia it requires fifty-one years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one years for the Jewish. If we are not mistaken, Professor Stowe declared that the Jews had remained of about the same total number ever since the days of Christ. His value to the pharmaceutical preparations and all affections of the skin is now universal, known and recognized, and hence it is desirable that true and genuine compounds of Glycerine be placed before the public.

Also, fresh drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the lowest rates. The largest stock in the city.

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Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

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LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes.
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Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Brown's New Building.
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.

D. MILLER & CO.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Dodge Steam Pumps, Jansen Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct1-MWF

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Fine Stationery
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Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
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NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty. dec18-MWF

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

The Philosophy of Frying Meats.

Of all methods of cooking, none is so common, so convenient and so economical, as frying. And yet, very few people understand the philosophy of a good fry, or there would certainly be less complaints of its unhealthfulness, and less indigestion from its consumption.

Perfect frying is perfect cooking, and is in reality very easily done. It is only necessary that the fat should be boiling, bubbling hot. Then the article dropped into it is at once covered with a thin crust, crisp, brown and appetizing, and the interior of the meat retains its juices, and is quite free from all suspicions of fat.

But the frying-pan, it is self-evident, cannot be a shallow one, for it must have a depth of boiling fat sufficient to cover the steak, or cutlets, etc., for if this is not done at once, the part remaining cold cools the adjoining fat and then absorbs it, so that the whole benefit of the boiling fat is neutralized.

If a steak is at once covered with a brown, crisp crust, it will cook as readily as water would. The meat is then neither greasy in appearance nor in reality, so that, keeping this point in view, there is no reason why this convenient method of cooking should not be as delicate and as healthy as either broiling, baking or boiling.

The Age of Public Men.

[From the New York Times.]

Mr. Greeley was much younger than many men whose names are associated with his own in American political history, or who have been on the stage of public life during the whole or a portion of his career. Mr. Seward lived to the age of 72, and Mr. Thurlow Weed still lives at the age of 75. Mr. Webster was 70 when he died, and Henry Clay, to whom Mr. Greeley was devotedly attached, was 75. "Old Ben Wade" enjoyed very fair health at the age of 72. Mr. Chase is 64, and Mr. Sumner is only Mr. Greeley's age. James Gordon Bennett was 71 when he died, and Martin Van Buren was 80. The newly-inaugurated Governor of New York is older than Mr. Greeley by thirteen years. If we look to other countries, and turn to the men who have led very active and hard-working lives, we find the comparison equally striking. Thiers is 75. Lord Brougham lived to the age of 93—no doubt an exceptionable instance; but the present Premier of England, Mr. Gladstone, is 63, and his great opponent, Mr. Disraeli is 67, six years Mr. Greeley's senior. Palmerston lived to the age of 81, and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe, is only Mr. Greeley's age, and is expected to do a great deal of hard night work, to say nothing of his incessant attention to office duties during the day.

Cutting Clover Hay With Straw.

The following article I find in my scrap book from a correspondent of the *Journal of the Farm*:

I am now feeding clover hay put into the mow last summer about half cured. About one foot thick of clover spread evenly over the mow, then the same amount of straw; again clover alternating with straw. Putting several loads in this manner, it comes nearly as green as fresh cut grass or clover, perfectly free from dust or smoke. All stock eat it with great avidity, milch cows doing splendidly upon it, eating the straw nearly as well as the clover. I think juices of the clover are to a certain extent absorbed by the straw, making the straw nearly as good as the clover, and preventing the latter from heating and preserving its color and sweetness.

Wearing Flannel.

The majority of people are not aware of the beneficial effect of wearing flannel near to the body, both in cold and warm weather as prejudiced people believe. Frequently colds and constant hacking coughs soon leave on adopting flannel garments. There is no need of great bulk about the waist, which condemns the wearing of flannel with those who prefer wasp waists to health, for in that case the flannel can be cut as loosely fitting vests, always fastening at the back. There are scarcely any of the bad effects of sudden changes of weather felt by those who wear flannel garments, and mothers should endeavor to secure such for their little people, in preference to all those showy outside trimmings which fashion commands.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonia of Mr. James Irwin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 25 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at the time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

BOWERS' ENGLISH GLYCERINE.

Glycerine has been before the public but a little over a decade, and its discovery is comparatively recent. It would be difficult to mention a substances which has obtained a wider application in the arts and manufactures of the present day. Its value to the pharmaceutial preparations and all affections of the skin is now universal, known and recognized, and hence it is desirable that true and genuine compounds of Glycerine be placed before the public.

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No. 64 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1868.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John E. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joanna Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

Care of Lambs.

Sheep are the only farm stock that have retained or advanced their actual value in the market during the past year. It is therefore for the farmer's interest that he carefully watch his ewes and lambs at this season. Ewes need better care than wethers, and should be removed to pens where they can be looked after daily. As they near the time of lambing, they should be again removed to a warm, dry pen and watched closely. If the lamb comes weakly, it should have a mouthful or two of warm milk until it is active enough to suck. If it should become chilled, it be removed at once, and warmed and fed until restored. But there will be few weak lambs if the ewes are fed previously with good clover hay, a few roots, and a handful of oats daily. No dogs should be permitted near a pen of lambs, and the tamer and more gentle the sheep have been made, the less danger there will be of the ewe resenting any interference either with herself or her lamb, and disowning it in consequence.

A WRITER in Harper's Magazine, describing ancient Rome, says: "I must also say a few words about the babies and young children. They are made bond slaves at birth, for the first thing the nurse does after the ablution is to wind around the infant—arms, body and legs—swaddling-clothes, and these usually indicate the rank of the parents. Some are wrapped in very costly studs, tied with a golden band; other with a purple scarf, fastened by a glittering buckle; others with a fine white shawl, such as the wealthy ladies wear in cold weather in their houses, fastened with scarlet strings; while the poor wrap their babies in broad fillets of common cloth. The old Lacedemonians seem to have been wiser, for they only wrapped a broad fillet of linen around the body, and left the arms and legs full liberty. These Romans put their babies into cradles of various forms. The most common are those of a boat and a hollow shield. Josephus, the Jew I have mentioned, tells me that the infant life of the great law-giver of his people was saved by his having been concealed among the oslers of the Nile by his mother, in a boat cradle. Sometimes, when the baby is a year old, the mother shaves its head and puts jewels in its ears, if it be a girl; and so soon as it begins to walk, an ornament, called *bulla*, is hung about its neck. This is often only a disk of metal, with the name of the child's family engraved upon it, so that the little one may be identified if lost; but more often it is a hollow metal case, sometimes highly ornamented, which contains charms against evil spirits. The children of the poor have disks of leather so marked that the babe may be identified.

MR. JONES, one evening in fly time, having been provokingly lashed in the face, tied the tail of the cow he was milking very securely to his boot-strap. Everything went on smoothly for a time, and Mr. Jones congratulated himself on the stratagem.

Presently, however, the cow took a notion to lash a fly that was biting her. Mr. Jones chuckled some when he felt the pull at his boot-strap; but the chuckling was cut short, for "Bossie," finding that she could not touch her tormentor, suddenly started, and, as Mr. Jones was not prepared for such a demonstration, he was upset and the contents of the pail distributed over his

FINANCIAL.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

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CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Water House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 16, 1873. }

The financial situation showed but little change to-day. The increase in loanable funds already mentioned continues. The regular institutions show both more willingness and more ability to accommodate now than they have done for some time past, and outside, the volume of capital is said to be rapidly increasing. One of the prominent private banking firms reported themselves as being more flush to-day than for a year previous. Owing to the inclemency of the weather trade was not quite as active as previously reported, but there is a full demand for all the stocks in the market, which, owing to the fact that the tightness in money contracted the manufacturers of most articles during the quarter of the past year makes stocks in hand much lighter than it is desirable they should be. The GAZETTE foreshadowed this result in November, when it exhorted the banks and bankers to stretch every point to keep the manufacturers supplied with funds at living rates, but as virtue is its own reward, and wanton sin its own punishment, they who did not look at the matter as we did, see merchants already, before the opening of spring, seeking other markets in which to buy their goods, because the stocks here are insufficient to make a selection from or get as large amounts as buyers want to secure.

In real estate and personal securities there is but a light business doing. We notice that on next Tuesday some seven hundred shares of local bank stocks are to be offered for sale at auction. In the eastern and western cities the money situation is reported as steadily improving. The Philadelphia *Ledger* to-day reports that the demand at bank by such customers as keep good accounts and have good legitimate business paper to offer is liberally met.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says: There was an increased demand for money in our local market yesterday, and while there was no stringency, it was apparent that the tendency of the market was in the opposite direction from what it had been for some days. The banks were able to take all the acceptable paper offered, but it was as much as they were disposed to discount at the customary rates of 8@10 per cent. In the open market there was not much paper offered, and the negotiations were chiefly at 10 per cent., with exceptions at 12, but the indications were that had the demand been larger it would have been difficult to supply it at the inside figure. There is more currency flowing to the country, while the return current seems to be on the ebb.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	104¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	115¾
" —coupons	115¾
5-20—1867	114
5-20—1864	114
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	115¼
" 1867	115¼
" 1868—coupons	115¾
10-40s	110¾
10-40s—coupons	111
Currency 6's	118
New 5 per cents	111¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	102¾
Erie	60¼
Erie preferred	95
Hudson	38
R. H. & E.	8
C. C. C. & I. C.	93¾
Canton	52¾
St. Paul	36
Do. preferred	82
Michigan Southern	92¾
Do Central	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	99¾
Rock Island	100¼
North Western, Common	86¾
Do. preferred	88
Pacific Mail	70
Atlantic Mail	13
Western Union Telegraph	83¼
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Union Pacific	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	73
Fort Wayne	96
Adams Express	59¼
American Express	69
United States Express	79¾
Marlield	115¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	96¾
Reading R. R.	96¾
United Co's New Jersey	122¾
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R.	55
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¾
Pittsburgh City 7's	102
A. V. R. R. 7 3-10's	91
Central Transportation	46¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 16, 1873. }

APPLES—Continue very dull, and with increased receipts and a stock considerably in excess of present requirements, prices are weak and lower; the bulk of the sales are within the range of $3 50 per bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; ranging from 6@6½c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 36c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Allegheny, two bushel, 36c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, with sales at $2 50@2 55 per bushel for the usual choice figure for choice navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is less active, and cannot be quoted above 4½c per lb.

BUTTER—There is more inquiry, particularly for the better grades, but there is no improvement in prices; medium to good, 20@23; prime 25.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales reported within the range of 4½ to 6½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is rather better, but there is no change in prices.

CHEESE—Very firm, and notwithstanding there is not much inquiry, holders, particularly of good stock, are indifferent about selling, we continue to quote standard brands of Goshen, at 16½@17. Ohio Sweitzer, 14½@15.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull, and prices grooping in sympathy with the raw material; we now quote at 17¾ to 18 by the car load, and usual advance for small lots.

CIDER—$6 to $8 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7 50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—4½@5½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected—trade generally improves at this season of the year; prices, however, are nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 7@8c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

EGGS—The stock of fresh continues very meagre, and prices, in consequence are still maintained, 30@35. Limed eggs are in fair supply, but unchanged, 25@30, as to quality.

FLOUR—We can report a steady demand, and a fair volume of business, but there is no change whatever to note in prices. Spring wheat, $7 75@8 25; winter wheat, $8 50 to 9. We notice that New York is reported firmer, while Liverpool continues dull. Rye Flour, $5 50.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a steady demand from millers, though without quotable change; $1 75@1 80 for good to strictly prime red. Oats continue very scarce, and for immediate delivery full prices are still being obtained; 46 to 48c, as to quality—some holder are asking 49 and even 50, but, as yet, we have heard of no sales by the car load above 48. Shelled Corn is in rather better supply, and easier; we now quote at 56c on track, and 60 free in elevator. Ear Corn, in bulk, 50@52. Rye—There have been some sales recently at 85. Rye is quoted at 85 to 90 by jobbers, and 95 will probably be exacted at 85 to 90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall as to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade continues to improve slowly, and hopes are entertained that it will continue to grow better from this out. Rio Coffee is still unchanged in price, and there is every indication of a still further appreciation in values. Sugars are quiet but firmer. We can report a steady trade in Syrups, and there is no quotations, while Syrups continue dull.

SUGARS—Crushed, 10½c; Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10¾c; A Coffee, 10¾c; B, 10¼c; Ex. C, 10c; C, 10c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 24½@25; Roasted in packages 26c; loose, 25½c; Java, 25@26c.

TEAS—Imperial, $1 50; Gunpowder, $1 25; Young Hyson, $1 25; Oolong, $1 25; Black, $1 25; Extra Oolong, $1 50; Mauke Flavor, 65c. $1 50.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 28c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, 90c; Cloves, 50@55c; Cinnamon, 75c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@75c.

HAY—Baled continues dull, with a full supply, considerably in excess of present requirements; prices, however, are without quotable change; $25 to $30 on track, as to quality.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11½@12c; Green Salted Mixed, 11@11½c; Green Salted Cows, 10½@11c; Green Salted Bulls, 9@9½c; Green Salted Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4 25 to $4 75 per barrel.

HONEY is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1. Extra, 70@75; No. 2, 60.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1 15@1 20 per cwt; Middlings at $1 30@1 50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1 30@1 35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—There is considerable inquiry, and prices are better; sales at $3 50 to $4 50 per bbl, as to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1 10@1 35.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at 85@90c per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams, 14c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 6½c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 13c; Mess Pork, $14 50; Ham Sausage, 10c; Lard in tierces, 8c; kegs and bbls, 9½c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4 75 in kegs, $2 40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted, in a jobbing way, at $3 80@4, and Clover Seed at $5 75. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1 50.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Richwines may be quoted at 94@95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY, January 16, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were fair, but with a continued active demand, there were but few in the pens unsold at noon to-day. Furthermore, they were nearly all taken up in point of quality, and prices, as might be expected, continue firm, though not as much so than with yesterday, not quotably higher. The New York buyers bought nearly all the good cattle, as the Philadelphia men did not want to pay what they had to take at the prices; to-day, however, they would have paid full rates for some good cattle, but there were none of that kind. The result will be that the bulk of the stock shipped from here to Philadelphia this week, will be considerably below the high figure in point of quality and probably in number also. As noted in our report of yesterday, cattle bought here and shipped to New York last week, are said to have made a good deal of money for the shippers, and this, no doubt, will stimulate New Yorkers this week, and caused them to take hold more freely, than they would otherwise have done; the Philadelphia men, as we have already intimated, held off on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to-day when they at length concluded to buy, they were obliged to take common and meddling stock as the Yorkers picked up all the good cattle as fast as they arrived. Prices, compared with this day week, is full ¼ higher.

Following sales were reported, nearly all of which were made this forenoon: 32 good, 1,590 Indiana steers, at 6¼@6¾, medium, 1,400 Indiana steers, at 6 15 fair to steers, 1,200, at 5¾; 20 fair to good Indiana steers, 1,400, at 6@6¼; 20 Indiana steers, at 5¾; 20 fair 1,200 steers, 5¾; 11 good, 1,300 Kentucky steers, at 6,65; 34 fair, 1,175, Illinois, at 6@6¼; 20 fair, 1,000 steers, 5¾; 11 good, 1,300 stuff, 500 to 1,100 lbs, at 2¼@4¼; 19 common, 800 steers, at 3¾.

VERDICT—A report having bought 30 cars this week, 21 of which will go to New York, and the balance to Philadelphia; Joshua Holmes also bought 12 cars this week, for New York; Eddie Roddy Maynes, James Aull, and others, were buying to-day for Philadelphia; Samuel Bennett, one of the best eastern buyers, has been unwell for a couple of weeks past, and, in consequence, is giving little or no attention to business; Louis Shamberg and Simon Moses bought quite a number of cars to go to New York, and, in addition to the above sales, Hamberg & Co took quite a number of buyers from the eastern part of the State; as might be expected, the market has been active all week, and as the advance in the supply to-day was not equal to the demand, particularly of good stock. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers	7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200@1,300, steers	6 00@6 50
Good, 1,000@1,100, steers	5 00@5 50
Thinnish steers and heifers	4 00@4 50
Fair cows and heifers	3 75@4 00
Bulls, as per quality	3 00@3 00

SHEEP.

Business was generally reported a little slow to-day, especially for common stock, though at noon there were but very few of any kind in the yards unsold. Another car load of Wyandots was taken up seven cars, and of these five cars were sold this forenoon, and at full prices, and, from what we could learn, at the full figure. Drovers who have been much difficulty in disposing of a dozen additional cars of good sheep, as the supply of this latter kind was small; there was a good inquiry for common stock, as most of the common sheep buyers seemed to have bought and left all they could. Another other sales made today were 350 good 80 lb. Washington Co. stock at 5½; 170 prime Ohio sheep, 90 lbs, at 5¾; and 200 head of open wool 120 lbs, from Sharon at 5¾. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs	6 50@6 75
Fine wool, 85@90 lbs	5 75@6 25
Good fine wool, 75@80 lbs	5 00@5 50
Open wool, 100@120 lbs	6 25@7 00

HOGS.

The arrivals since the date of our last report were fair, and the market to-day was reported a little slow. Though prices ruled steady with yesterday were without quotable change. The receipts have been rather common in point of quality all week, hence, prime Philadelphia hogs have ruled steady, while common, steady and lower—the York buyers bought very sparingly to-day, and this, of course, was without its effect in depressing the market, particularly the grade of hogs bought for shipment to New York. The fact, again, the present soft, warm weather has curtailed the demand somewhat—the consumption of pork always very materially falls off at this time of the year by this kind of weather, and consequently, fewer hogs are required. The arrivals up to this time are reported as light for the rather light, and are likely to continue so during the balance of the week, but the supply has been and is still equal to the demand, and prices compared with the close of last week are a shade lower.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 10@4 50
Good to prime Yorkers	4 10@4 50
175 lb. Fat and smooth	4 00@4 50
Mixed rough stock	3 75@4 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 16, 1873. }

There is no bottom to the crude market as yet, and, judging from present indications, there is no telling when there will be; it is true that the exceedingly low prices has produced some inquiry for the article to put in tank on speculation, but refiners are buying sparingly, and will continue to do so as long as there is the present large product, and with the present unprecedented production and stocks, and with a quiet, so much in excess of the demand, the prospects for higher prices are not very encouraging. It was sold at Parker to-day at 8c per bbl, and at Shamburg 8¼ cents per gallon delivered here. It is possible that prices will not go much lower, but the indications are that there is no direction. Refined continues as dead as ever, at least, so far as the export trade is concerned and the home trade is very meagre.

Oil barrels continue very dull, and prices are weak and drooping.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Chitgens Oil Co. 256 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 350 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

A. B. Miller 62 bbls to Stevenson Bros., Philadelphia.

Eclipse Ref Co. 350 qbls to Eclipse Ind oil Co., Philadelphia.

Total 758

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

American O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	154
Petrolite O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	518
Eagle O W. acct. Stevenson	74
Hutchinson O W. acct H. McKelvy	623
Citizens O W. acct. Same	474
Fairview O W. acct. Stevenson	553
Fairview O W. acct. Fisher Bro.	314
Fairview O W. acct. O. J. Grer.	400
Union O. W acct. Stevenson	96
Newmyer G Co.. Huethinson & B	467
D. P. Reighard	70
Fisher Bros. acct.	80
A. R. Mills acct.	80
D. Bly & Co. acct. B. S. Duncan	146
Total	4782

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloums.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Shoenberger & Co.o	7	Wm. Clark & Co.o	2
Lucy Furnace,	10	Soho Furnace.o	6
Park Bro. & Co.	4	Wilson & Co. o	3
McKnight D & Co.o.	3	Nimick & Co.p	4
Isabella Furnace.	23		
Total	70		
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.			
Chess, Smyth & Co.m.	4	Lewis B & D.m.	5
Nimick & Co.m.	3	Carnagie K & Co.m	1
Brown & Co.m	2	J. Reamer.m	2
Lewis O & P.m.	2		
Total	24		
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
John Moorhead.m.	1	Caughey & H. m.	2
J. W. Porter.m	1	Edwards & Co.p	2
J. Reamer.m	1	R. Wister.m.	5
Total			18
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.			
Carnagie K & Co.o			1

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The tone of the market is very firm, and the receipts and stocks are small. The reduction in the stock of wool in this country and the destruction of large quantities of dry goods by the recent fire in Boston have stimulated the demand, and manufacturers of goods, and holders are demanding higher prices for almost all grades of woollens. Three hundred and twenty thousand pound sold at the following prices: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Super-Saxony fleeces, 70@72c; full blood merino fleece, 67@68c; ¾ blood merino fleece, 66@68c; ¾ blood merino fleece, 65@66c; common and ¼ blood, 63@66c; common fleece, 56@58c; tub washed, 65@70c; unwashed, 42@45c. New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece, 65@70c; full blood merino fleece, 66@68c; ¾ blood merino fleece, 60@62c; ½ blood fleece, 60@62c; common and ¼ blood, 60@62c; common fleece, 55@58c. Western—Michigan and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece, 65@66c; full blood merino fleece, 63@66c; ¾ blood merino fleece, 60@62c; ½ blood fleece, 60@62c; common and ¼ blood, 56@61c; common fleece, 50@56c.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—Pig Iron is in good demand. Sales of 600 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 Foundry at $45@50; 2 at $45, and 200,000 tons Forge, at the furnace, at $30@40 per ton. Bar Iron is quoted at 4 3-10 per lb. In Scotch Pig and Blooms no sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1873.

Closing quiet and easy at 6@6 per cent. Sterling firm at 9½@9¾ per cent. Gold more active 112¾@112¾; closing at 112¾@112¼. Loans 1@5 per cent to flat. Clearings $42,000,000. Treasury disbursements $373,000. Governments ½@¾ per cent. higher, except currency bonds. State bonds heavy and nominal. Stock market irregular, with lower prices in the morning, partial recovering in afternoon, and final weakness. Business is very dull with fluctuations of only ¼@1% per cent, and for most part only 1116@114¾. Pacific Mail. Western Union, Erie and Union Pacific were the only shares showing even approach to activity. Pacific fell from 71 to 69¾. Erie rose to 61 and fell to 59¾, and closed at 60¾. Western Union advanced from 82¾ to 83¾, closing at 83¼, and Union Pacific advanced from 35¾ to 37, closing at 36¾. Market closed weak.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons, of 1881, 116; 5 20s of '62, 114; do of '64, 114¾@115; '65, 115¾; do new, 113⅞; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114; 10-40s, 111; currency, sixes, 118 we 118¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 80¾; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 70; Virginia new, 59; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 11½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; Adams Express, 59¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83; United States Express, 79¾; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 60¾; do preferred, 67; Harlem, 115½; do preferred, 120; Northern Central, 107¾; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 87¼; Rock Island, 101¼; 88. Paid, 52¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 72¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 40¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89; Burlington & Quincy, 137, extra dividend; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 38¾; Illinois Central, 122; Union Pacific, 35½; Central Pacific, 99¼; Union, 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96½; Hartford & Erie, 8½; Bankers bills, 107¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cattle trains are irregular and behind time. There were 1,000 head received to-day with 1350 yesterday, and a full supply expected to-morrow. Receipts to date this week 3,300, against 5,660 same time last week. The strong market of Monday was even exceeded yesterday, but the warm weather and a thick fog to-day checked transportation and caused a decline of about ½c per lb. Stock generally thin selling from 10c 3½ cwt. Cows, &c., to 11@11½c for Texans of 1,000 lbs and 12½@13c for Ohio steers 12¾@15½c; for 4 cars fat, 7¼ cwt steers. Close heavy and unfavorable for shippers. Sheep due to-day 26 cars with nothing in at noon; arrivals thus far this week 16,250, against 15,250 same time last week; market slow but unchanged, some rough and unhealthy lots 71 pounds selling at 5¾c; 2 cars 78 lbs Ohio 6¼c; 1 car 84 lbs 7 cars 100 lbs 7½; a car 115 lbs Kentucky 8c; a car extra Ohio 98 lbs 8¼c. Hogs: expected to-day 62 cars, completing 32,000 since Saturday, against 26,000 same time last week; there is firmness to-day, live being worth 4½@4¾c; city dressed 5¾@6¾c, those of 200 pounds at 6c; western dressed 5¼@5¾c, cars of 200 pounds 5¾c.

BUFFALO, January 15.—Cattle receipts to-day including 13 cars reported to arrive, 884 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 6,715 or 395 cars against 25 cars for the same time last week. Market moderately active and strong at ¼c decline on yesterday's quotations. The unfavorable news from eastern markets, the heavy receipts of the week, the scarcity of cars for shipping and the report of a large number cattle being detained at Albany and Utica for other west for lack of cars, were causes of decline. About 800 head disposed of. Sales: 245 Illinois steers, 1,263 and 1,461 lbs. at $6,00@7,75; 171 Ohio steers, 1,009 and 1,150 lbs, at $4,75@6,50; 164 Indiana steers, 1,219 and 1,305 lbs. at $5,75@6,00; 132 Indiana cows and heifers 1,051 lbs, at $4,35; 15 Ohio oxen, 1,475 lbs. at $4,87½. Sheep and lambs: receipts today 3,200, making total supply for the week thus far 12,800, against 12,600 same time last week. Arrival of Canada sheep and lambs very light; market fairly active; $6,50@7,25 for Canada sheep and lambs; $5@6,75 for western sheep; choice lots a shade higher; sales: 1,606 Michigan sheep, 90@104 lbs, at $5@7,25; 1,206 Ohio sheep, 84@110 lbs, $5,75@7; 88 Canada sheep, 90 lbs, at $6,50; 173 Canada sheep and lambs, 90@110 lbs, at 5@6@7. Hogs: receipts for buyers this week, and caused them to take hold more freely, than they would otherwise have done; the Philadelphia men, as we have already intimated, held off on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to-day when they at length concluded to buy, they were obliged to take common and meddling stock as the Yorkers picked up all the good cattle as fast as they arrived. Prices, compared with this day week, is full ¼ higher.

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Isabella Furnace.	23		
Total	70		
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Chess, Smyth & Co.m.	4	Lewis B & D.m.	5
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Brown & Co.m	2	J. Reamer.m	2
Lewis O & P.m.	2		
Total	24		
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
John Moorhead.m.	1	Caughey & H. m.	2
J. W. Porter.m	1	Edwards & Co.p	2
J. Reamer.m	1	R. Wister.m.	5
Total			18
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.			
Carnagie K & Co.o			1

Wool Markets.

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Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—Pig Iron is in good demand. Sales of 600 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 Foundry at $45@50; 2 at $45, and 200,000 tons Forge, at the furnace, at $30@40 per ton. Bar Iron is quoted at 4 3-10 per lb. In Scotch Pig and Blooms no sales.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $6,00@6,50. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1,00@2,00; No 1 spring $1,70. Rye unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; yellow 59@62c; old 61c. Oats unchanged. Provisions active but not quotably higher. Old mess pork $13,00; new $13,50@13,75. Petroleum—crude 14@14¾c; refined 24¼@27c. Whiskey 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,29¼; No 2 do. $1,23¼. Oats: demand light but holders firm; No 2, 36¾c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 39½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 68¾c. Barley excited and prices higher; fall No. 2, 80c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 16.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18¾c. Corn meal—none here. Corn scarce and firm at 60c. Oats scarce and firm at 50@52c, all in store. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand at 4½@6¾c. Lard—demand light but holders firm at 8@8¼c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 16.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17¾c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions active and unchanged. Bulk meats: shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 7c. Lard: kettle dried 8@8¼c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Hogs $4,00@4,20.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 16.—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; extra white $1,05¾; No 1 white $1,05¾; amber $1,05¾. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41@41½c. Oats: demand good at full prices: 35c. Dressed hogs $4,70@4,75; receipts 1,300.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 16.—Flour—demand fair and market firmer at $4,00@7,50. Wheat—demand fair

PHILADELPHIA.

The Constitutional Convention.

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS PRESENTED ON WEDNESDAY.

Recognition of "God in the Constitution" of Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

Day of Holding Elections in City, Ward, Borough and Townships Changed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1873.

THE "JOURNAL" AND "DEBATES."

Mr. Newlin, from the Committee on Printing and Binding, reported a resolution in favor of forwarding, by mail, copies of the journal, daily, to each newspaper, the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature.

Also one providing for the printing of 45,000 copies of the "Debates" for the use of the members, and 10,000 copies of the "Journal." Passed.

A STATE REVISOR.

By Mr. Allricks—that one State Revisor shall be elected every three years, whose duty it shall be to examine and revise the accounts in the Auditor-General's office, and ascertain and report annually to the Legislature, whether bills and claims against the Commonwealth, on file in said office, for work, labor and materials are fair and true accounts of the services rendered or materials furnished; and whether all taxes on corporations have been equally and fairly adjusted according to law.

FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

By Mr. Brodhead—That a due regard for the rights of the people requires that the Convention should provide that any existing constitution may be changed whenever the people may so desire, without the intervention of the Legislature, and that to secure such object the Committee, in future amendments, provide for a vote of the people for or against a Constitutional Convention, at the general elections to be held in the year 1882 and every ten years thereafter, unless a Convention shall sooner be called by the action of the Legislature or otherwise.

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.

By Mr. Broomall—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Legislation inquire into the expediency of providing that the contract of marriage shall have no effect whatever upon the rights of property of the parties during its continuance, and that upon its termination, by the death of either husband or wife, the survivor shall take the same share and interest in the estate of the deceased.

RAILROAD PROTECTION.

By Mr. Mantor—*Resolved*, That the proper committee be requested to inquire into the necessity of incorporating a section in the Constitution as follows: That it shall be the duty of railroad companies traversing any portion of the territory of this State to provide the best means of safety for the security and protection of human life, limb and property placed in their charge.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

By J. Alexander Simpson—Preamble: We the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, grateful to Him for the blessings which we have enjoyed, and invoking His aid in our efforts to form a permanent government, establishing justice, insure domestic tranquility, and to secure civil, political and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and to establish the following Constitution:

By T. H. B. Patterson.—Preamble: We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom and prosperity, and invoking His favor and guidance, in order to secure for ourselves and posterity the rights of life, liberty and prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

By Mr. Metzger—*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Bill of Rights inquire into the propriety of adding to the Seventeenth Section of the Declaration of Rights the following clause: "Nor shall any law be passed depriving a party of any remedy for the enforcement of a contract which existed when the contract was made."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND AMENDMENTS.

By John B. Read—That the General Assembly shall not have power to ratify any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, nor consent to any alteration therein, until the second regular session of the General Assembly held after the submission of such amendment or alteration by Congress to the Legislatures of the respective States.

BURIAL PLACES, PARKS, &c.

By Mr. Wright—That all places of burial, parks, squares commons and other lands now or hereafter dedicated to the public, shall in no case be appropriated by individuals or corporations and applied to other uses than those originally intended.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

By Mr. Struthers—That public railroad corporations are created to furnish cheap and ready transportaiton of person and property, thereby facilitating the development of the resources and promoting the commercial, agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Commonwealth. They shall use their powers and rights with equal favor to all; and the charges for fare or charges to be in proportion to distance, and equal per mile, with the right only to add a reasonable additional charge for greater stoppages and delays on short hauls, and in no cash shall more be charged to passengers or on freight received within than without the State.

BRIBERY, PERJURY AND ELECTION FRAUDS.

By Mr. Campbell—Every person who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery or perjury at any election, or of wilful fraud either in giving or receiving votes, or in counting or returning the same, or of fraudiently tampering with, altering mutilating or destroying any election return, certificate or record, shall be disqualified from voting at any election thereafter, and from holding any office of honor or profit in this State. No idiot or insane person or persons convicted of treason or felony in this State shall hold any office or vote at any election therein.

CORPORATION TAXES.

By Mr. Elliott—The property of corporations now existing, or hereafter created, shall be subject to taxation at the same rate and in the same manner as the property of individuals and not otherwise, provided that the property belonging to religious or educational purposes may be exempted by law.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Lamberton—An article naming and regulating the Judiciary of the State, terms of service, salaries, &c.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh, Chairman of the Committee on Legislature, presented the report of said committee, which was laid over for printing. The following are the essential points thereof:

The report submitted by Mr. Mac Veagh, proposes biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and a carefully prepared oath that the members have neither given bribes to obtain their election nor taken bribes to influence their official action.

The scheme of apportionment is based upon the system in the reformed Constitution of Illinois (that is, the cumulative system), and it is believed that it will secure a fair districting of the State, without permitting the State to be divided and gerrymandered to suit the convenience of members of the Legislature or of political parties.

The compensation of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,200 for each period of two years, without allowing any further sums as to members of committees or perquisite of any kind.

Elections for members of the Legislature are to be held only once in two years. Senators holding for four years, and Representatives for two years.

These are some of the reforms which the Committee on Legislature has recommended to the Convention.

ELECTION DAYS.

At one o'clock the Convention resolved itself into Committee of Whole, with John H. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the following section reported yesterday by the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

The second section proposed by the committee for incorporation in the new Constitution was then read, as follows:

Section —. The election for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Friday or March.

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee, said such a date had been selected because it would best suit the many interests of the people of the State, and would in the end do away with that curse, "special legislation." As things stand now such elections are held to suit the wishes of politicians. Such a state of affairs should be changed.

It was moved by Mr. Corbett to strike out "March" and insert "February."

Mr. John N. Purviance moved to strike out all after the word "shall" and insert the following:

"At such time and place as shall be fixed by the Legislature, and that such elections shall be held on the same day in each election district, the persons then elected shall hold their offices respectively for two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified."

Mr. Wetherill opposed the section as a whole, as it would not suit large cities—one election, in the Fall, would be sufficient. Were two elections held, one in Spring and one in Fall, they would have the effect of disorganizing business, raising the usual political tumult, &c.

Mr. J. Aiez. Simpson was of the same opinion as Mr. Wetherill.

Mr. John Campbell, Jr., favored the section, since it divided municipal and State politics. Men in Philadelphia, who favored reform, have been forced to oppose the reform candidates simply on account of desiring to damage the chances of the State and National candidates. The people desire that the municipal elections shall be separate from the State elections.

Mr. Darlington, of West Chester, opposed the section so far as it applies to cities. He thought that the people of large cities should have a right to decide this matter by voting upon it. As to the curse of "special legislation," referred to by Mr. McAllister, he would say that "special legislation" was not hurtful in its application to borough or township elections but only worked bad results when passed in favor of certain "monopoly interests."

Mr. Hanna thought the matter was not one for the Convention to decide. It was a proper subject for the State Legislature to act upon. The people, through their legislators, should settle the matter of local elections.

The amendment of Mr. Purviance was then acted upon and lost.

Mr. Corbett's amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Simpson moved, as an amendment, "that the cities be allowed at the next general election, to select the day for holding such elections." Lost.

The section as amended was then adopted.

The Committee then arose and reported the adoption of the article as amended.

The House then agreed to the section as amended by a vote of 84 yeas to 30 nays.

The Convention adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

SENATE.

SNAG BOATS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the building of several light draft snag boats for service on the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. NYE the bills were passed fixing the compensation and length of sessions of the territorial legislatures, and committing the care of penitentiaries to the territorial authorities.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill for representation of the United States at Vienna Exposition with an amendment increasing the appropriation from $150,000 to $300,000.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed any appropriation because experience demonstrated that Americans participating in such expositions had their invention appropriated by Foreigners.

The amendment of the Committee making the amount $300,000 was then adopted.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had voted to increase the amount to $300,000 because if appropriation were to be made at all, that was little enough, for so long as the Washington monument stood in its present unfinished and dilapidated condition it was a shame and a reproach to every American in the eyes of every foreigner visiting our lands. He would never vote $300,000 or any sum to be sunk in shows in Europe. He then offered an amendment for an appropriation of $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

Mr. TRUMBULL predicted that before this Vienna exhibition business ended it would cost the United States $1,000,000.

After the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the "Buckingham Special Payment Bill" and addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the measure, taking the ground that specie payments could be resumed now as well as at any other time and that individual hardships should not be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

HOUSE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the original bill to further regulate the transportation of merchandise in bond, allowing the substitution of an authenticated certificate of the receipt of the goods of foreign port, for the oath of master or mate of the exporting vessel as custom house proofs now required to discharge the export bond.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Logan, authorizing the Secretary of War to erect a monument at Salisbury, North Carolina, to the memory of the soldiers who died in prison and are buried there.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over without action, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole on consular bills. Without making much progress the Committee rose at two o'clock and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Oklahama Indian territory bill.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1873.

STOKES' TRIAL.

In an interview, yesterday, one of the prosecuting counsel in the Stokes' case said he thought it would be very different to have a stay of proceedings procured, and that there will be even greater difficulty in the prisoner being able to secure a new trial.

RAPID TRANSIT.

It is stated that preliminaries have been agreed upon for a rapid transit scheme of an extensive character, to be carried out under the auspices of a consolidation of the principal railroads centering in this city. At a meeting of the projectors of the enterprise yesterday, directors were elected, among whom are S. L. M. Barlow, P. H. Watson, W. R. Travers, and other prominent gentlemen. The officers were also chosen, with Wm. Foster, Jr., for President.

THE TWEED CASE.

In the Tweed case this morning the court heard the testimony ex-Deputy Controller Storers and ex-Auditor Lynch as to the loss of the stolen vouchers, to see whether secondary evidence might be admitted of their contents so as to corroborate them with defendant. The defense stoutly objected to this part of the testimony but the court admitted it.

EDUCATION AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Van Buren is sending to the Governors of the several States a circular requesting that each State shall send to the Vienna Exposition samples of the materials used in common education, with statements of the results obtained.

FIRES ORIGINATING FROM SUPER-HEATED STEAM.

The Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday appointed a committee to consider the subject of fires originating from superheated steam.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

The President of the Reading Coal Company publishes a communication giving assurances that that company has no intention of aiding any combination to increase the price of coal.

REPEAL OF THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

The Ship Owners' Association is about petitioning Congress to repeal the new shipping act relative to seamen.

CLEVELAND.

Meeting of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, January 15.—The National Association of Agricultural and Implement Manufacturers met in this city yesterday. Members were present from most of the Northern States. The Corresponding Secretary presented numerous encouraging letters from manufacturers, in response to the address sent them from the October meeting of the Association. Resolutions were passed to shorten credits, reduce discounts and commissions to jobbers, agents, and fixing the penalties for cutting in prices.

A committee was appointed to memorialize Legislatures on the subjects of lower freight, express and tariffs on implements, and asking for laws to avoid the locking-up of money in the country treasuries that is so much needed in business channels. The Secretary announced large accessions of members since the October meeting. The Association adjourned to meet at Cleveland on the third Tuesday in April.

FIRES.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 16.—The First Congregational Church corner of Washington and Ann streets, took fire about half-past six this evening and is entirely consumed. It was one of the finest stone structures in the country, costing $175,000. The last of its indebtedness had just been paid off. Great sympathy is felt for the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the pastor, who was very successful in his ministry. He was stationed at Columbus, O., for a number of years.

The parsonage adjoining is being abandoned to the flames.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The epizootic has got as far west as Rawlins, Wyoming Territory.

—The Pacific Railroad has not been impeded in its business by the weather this winter.

—More Indian depredations are reported in Southern Oregon. It is reported that there has been no battle between the troops and Captain Jack's garrison as yet.

Spoiling Horses Feet.

It is almost impossible to get a horse shod without having the frog cut away. All veterinary surgeons, all horsemen, all leading blacksmiths agree that the frog should not be pared one particle—not even trimmed. No matter how pliable and soft the frog is, cut it away smooth on all sides, and in two days it will be dry and hard as a chip. You might as well cut all the leaves off trees and expect them to flourish as to pare away the frog and have a healthy foot. The rough spongy part of the frog is to the foot what leaves are to the tree—the lungs. Never allow a knife-blade to touch it, but burn it level. If you can find a blacksmith that is mechanic enough to level the foot without the red-hot iron employ him. If you do not think so, try the red hot poker on your finger nail, and see how it will affect the growth of that. There are many other important points in shoeing horses; but these two are more important than all the rest, level to the apprehension of men not skilled in horses, and the two most disregard.

Medical Value of Asparagus.

A medical correspondent of an English journal says that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer with rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on its delicious escuent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves of the stalk, and drank three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

An Easy Way to Hang a Hog.

Take the hind wheels of a wagon, with the reach in, take a ladder about ten feet long; let one end extend about two feet out behind the wheels; tie it with a rope to the axletree and reach; back the wheels up to the butchering platform, draw the hog on to the ladder headforemost, letting the hind parts reach as far as the ends of the ladder, and letting the hog lie on his back; then wheel him to the hanging-place, lower the end of the gambrel in its proper place; raise up the forward end of the reach, letting the hog slide down the ladder; remove the wheels, and you will find that the thing is done with very little lifting.

Beware

of purchasing Arizona Diamonds mounted in plated material, as the genuine stones are set in solid gold only and warranted. Sold only at 38 Fifth avenue.

HOME NEWS.

An Aggravated Assault.

James Wiggens appeared before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, and charged John McLane with aggravated assault in striking him over the head with a coal miner's pick, inflicting a terrible gash just above the ear. The parties belong to Mansfield. The defendant was arrested and held to answer in two thousand dollars bail.

Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a boy named George Beck, seven years of age, was drowned in the Allegheny river. He and a companion were running after some mice on the edge of the river in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, when he fell into the water and almost immediately sank. Search was made for the body, but it could not be found. The boy's parents live at the corner of Union and Sawmill alleys, Allegheny.

Penn Avenue Trust Company.

At the annual election of the bank, held on Monday last the following gentlemen were elected as directors for the ensuing year: William Smith, Chas. H. Armstrong, John Welsh, Robert Liddell, William Freman, J. H. Nobbs, John J. Torley, G. J. Rowley, Wm. W. Bigelow, J. B. Hill, J. Krutz, Alex. Black, Jas. B. Lyon. The board has selected as their officers Jas. B. Lyon, President; and E. F. McElroy, Cashier. Mr. Cassidy, the former Cashier, about to embark in manufacturing business, resigned his position.

Coal Shipments Past and to Come.

The mild temperature of the past few days, and the rain of last evening, it is believed, make certain the escape of numerous barges laden with coal, which were arrested on the descending voyage, and put in peril of destruction by the previous intense frosts. It is also believed that considerable shipments will emerge from the upper pools and make their way down to the river markets. We congratulate the people both at the source and destination of these large shipments of fuel, and hope no disaster will befall them.

Streets.

The Street Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Evan Jones presiding. No business of importance was transacted except to appoint a sub-committee consisting of South side members, to confer with the Finance Committee, in regard to the management of the streets on the South Side for the ensuing year. Mr. Evan Jones, who has been longer in the Committee than any other member, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. This was no disparagement to his worthy competitor, Mr. Campbell—who would have made an excellent chairman—but was a recognition of our friend Jones' long experience and thorough familiarity with the duties of the position and a just tribute to his energy and executive force.

The Tripartite Bridge.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Tripartite Bridge Company, held yesterday morning, the question of allowing those who wished to withdraw their subscriptions to do so, was discussed. The majority seemed rather discouraged, and in favor of granting the permission. By this action they virtually give up the project, though it is intimated that others will go on with the enterprise. Several reasons are given for thus abandoning the scheme, among which is a bill which has been brought before the Legislature by the Coal Exchange, and which it was said will restrict and interefere with the enterprise. After considerable discussion it was decide to pay the debts of the company, and that legal measurers be taken to dissolve the charter.

The Story Oil Farm.

The Story Oil Farm case, mentioned yesterday, was continued on Wednesday at Erie, before the United States Circuit Court, Judges McKennan and McCandless, presiding. Plaintiff filed an amended replication to defendants' demurrer, the replication setting forth in substance that the alleged fraud was not discovered until during the summer of 1864, and that suit had been brought within six years of the time of such discovery, bringing it within the time allowed by the statute of limitation. H. Bingham, Esq., objected on the ground that the replication was not specified enough. After the case was argued at length, Judge McKennan decided that the replication was not sufficient, and plaintiffs were granted time to amend the document, and the court adjourned.

The Allegheny Poisoning Case.

It having been suggested to Coroner West that the body of Mr. Schrote's child, whose death was supposed to have been caused by eating a poisoned cake, should be disinterred for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the remains, the Coroner sought advice from medical and legal gentlemen, but has finally concluded that such action would not be advisable.

Yesterday, the Coroner interviewed District Attorney Bayne upon the subject, who gave it as his opinion that the action of the confectioner was no criminal offence, as he did not know that aniline was poison. The Attorney could not see where the county would be benefitted by prosecution. There is no evidence for discovering a felony he would recommend for discharge and thorough familiarity with the duties of the position and a just tribute to his energy and executive force.

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Death of Charles G. Hammer.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Charles G. Hammer, at his residence on Troy Hill, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., in the 65th year of his age.

Mr. Hammer was a native of Saxony, where he learned the trade of saddle making. He came to this city about 1834, worked for some time in the furniture establishment of Joseph Woodwell, returned to Saxony for a wife and in 1838 formed a copartnership with Mr. Geo. Dauler, a native of Germany, with whom he learned his trade with Maj. Henry Bears in this city. The firm of Hammer & Dauler by great industry, skill and strict integrity, quickly came to be regarded as one of the best and most extensive in the city. In 1859 this firm was dissolved and each of the partners took the head of separate large establishments, each prospered as when they had been united, and all without the slightest interruption of friendly good feeling.

We regard Mr. Hammer's death as a loss, not only to his family, but also to the public. He belonged to that type of citizens which, more perhaps than any other, contributes to the growth and substantial wealth of the city. He was a member of the Lutheran church, where, as elsewhere, he will be greatly missed and mourned.

His funeral will be from his late residence at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 19th inst.

A Reliable Up-Town Bank.

Merchants and others residing up town, who have been desirous of having banking facilities brought near home, have been accommodated by the establishment of the Bank of Industry, No. 42 Wylie avenue. The necessity for such an institution in the more interior in the large share of business which this institution has received, while the great success which has attended it is the most flattering comment upon the financial skill, efficiency and courtesy with which its affairs have been managed. The Bank allows every facility to its patrons, and, as a consequence has become established on a sound, substantial basis, and as a safe institution, the character of which has no superior in the city.

The annual election for directors took place a few days ago, when the following gentlemen were selected: Joseph Hastings, John Kelly, Peter O'Neil, George Wilson, James M'Lain, H. Darlington, Matthew Mahinney, John Kaiser.

Yesterday the Board of Directors had their meeting and elected County Prothonotary, Joseph Ross, Esq., President, and re-elected Mr. M. Hanrahan Cashier. If anything was needed to inspire further public confidence in the Bank, the election of such officers would be sufficient, and we predict that under their management the Bank will enjoy even greater prosperity than ever before.

"KENO" AGAIN.

What Came of a Case Before Alderman Anderson.

That "Keno" case came up before Alderman Anderson yesterday, but as usual the prosecutor, G. F. Bloomfield, who made such a great cry that he would see this case through, and even went so far as to see Mr. Flack, backed out, for he did not make an appearance, though the defendant, S. A. Jeferds, was present when the case was called. The Alderman dismissed the case for want of prosecution. The fact now transpires that Jeferds is prosecuted by the "Faro" men of this city, who say he is injuring their business by carrying on the "Keno" game on Fifth avenue. The police ought to be aware that this game is still carried on back of the billiard room.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident at Zug's Mill—A Man Crushed Under Two Tons of Iron.

Yesterday morning Mr. Andrew Spealman, a member of the well known firm of Spealman & Miser, met with a most terrible accident at Zug's rolling mill, corner of Etna and Thirteenth streets, which caused his death in a few hours. About half-past seven o'clock, deceased was engaged in a large excavation, which was made for a cistern for holding water for cooling iron. The excavation was about eight feet deep, and the work of laying the bricks for the cistern walls had been commenced. Near the cistern runs a culvert, and on the top of this were placed the ends of two sticks of timber, about fifteen inches square. These sticks crossed the cistern hole close to one edge of it, and their other ends rested on the "made ground" beyond the hole. These two sticks formed a frame which supported a pair of huge iron shears weighing two tons. This heavy mass of iron stood close to the edge of the cistern at the side next the cistern. It is supposed that the frost partially coming out of the ground at the other side of the cistern, loosened the earth to some extent, and made it an insecure support for such a heavy weight, though it had seemed perfectly solid.

At the time mentioned Mr. Spealman and Mr. Miser were engaged in laying brick in the cistern, on opposite sides. Mr. Miser first noticed signs of the lumber sticks declining and called to his companion to get out of the way. Mr. Spealman looked up, but could not entirely escape the falling mass, and the edge of the iron frame in passing over him, cut his left arm completely off, near the shoulder. He was crushed to the earth, but the heavy mass merely struck him in passing, and then rolled to the other side of the pit. Mr. Miser gave the alarm, and the workmen soon removed the injured man to the office of the mill. Drs. Hamilton and Todd were summoned and a messenger was sent to Spealman's residence. The physicians, and the wife and children of the injured man soon arrived. Examination showed that, in addition to the loss of his arm, his back was broken, and it is probable that he had received severe internal injuries. Eight men from the mill were detailed and conveyed him on a stretcher to his home, where he died shortly afterwards.

Mr. Spealman was fifty-nine years of age, was a man of the most estimable character, and all who knew him will greatly regret this calamity.

BREVITIES.

....The mild weather continues.

....Severe shower of rain last evening.

....The Rubenstein Concert Troupe appears to-night at Steubenville.

....The Retrenchment and Reform Committee of Councils meets to-day.

....The Frohsinn Society are practicing the opera "Allessandro Straddella."

....The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, will hold a meeting this evening.

....Four cars were off the track on Rebecca street, at one time yesterday after noon.

....The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils, held a meeting last night, but transacted no other business than to approve a number of bills.

....John E. Porter, who says he was from Pittsburgh, has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with having robbed a woman in that city of four thousand dollars.

....The men at Smith's coal works, McKeesport, who struck for higher wages several weeks ago, returned to their work yesterday at the old rates—four cents per bushel.

....The horse blanket and buffalo robe, recovered a few days ago by Detective Scott, from a negro who was in the act of pawning them, were identified yesterday and returned to the owner.

....Mayor Blackmore is respectfully informed that somebody forgot (?) to light the street lamps on Ellsworth avenue last evening when the night was dark and stormy. How long must this thing be borne in silence?

....Last evening an interesting exercise took place in Lafayette Hall, Allegheny, the occasion being the presentation of a handsome Bible, to the Lodge of Independent Order of American Mechanics, by their lady friends. Alderman D. L. Smith, in his usual eloquent and happy manner, made the presentation speech.

....Burglars tried to enter the store at the corner of Gum and Webster street, at an early hour yesterday morning. They were frustrated however in their design, by the vigilance of the police in that vicinity. The burglars ran over the hill, the police following, but in an alley lost sight of them and they escaped.

....The pastor of the Bohemian Church, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, had his pocket picked by some adroit thief, of a wallet, and contents consisting of sixty dollars, while in attendence at a fair for the benefit of the church, evening before last. He reported the loss to the Allegheny Mayor, who delegated Officer Laverty to work up the case.

....'Texas Jack" held a three cent silver piece between his thumb and fore finger, yesterday afternoon at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, "Buffalo Bill" fired his revolver from the corner of Wood street, and struck the coin directly in the centre. Any one not believing this will please call on Texas Jack and see the coin.

....A complaint was lodged yesterday before the Allegheny Mayor against a number of boys, by the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, who are in the habit of congregating at the railway crossing on Strawberry Lane, Ninth ward, and stoning passing passenger trains. Officer Miller went after the miscreants, and in his attempt to arrest them fell on a timber and injured his eye.

....As the Erie Express, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, due here at twenty minutes past five o'clock last evening, was nearing the Allegheny Outer Depot, some malicious boy, one of a gang who are the habit of congregating in the vicinity, threw a large stone, which came crashing through one of the passenger coach windows, demolishing it and striking a gentleman who was sitting near on the head. He was fortunately not much injured. A lady who was sitting near the window fainted.

....According to the bill reported in the Senate, authorizing the construction of water at Sewickly. The following gentlemen are appointed as Commissioners to erect the same: Messrs. Theodore H. Nevin, Wm. Harbaugh, J. R. Wilson, Robert Watson and David N. White, one of the Commissioners is to go out each year, the town council to elect a successor for five years as each Commissioner's term falls in. The Commissioners are empowered to appropriate or purchase the property necessary for the works, and lay the pipes, and keep the works in operation, and the borough Council is authorized to issue bonds to the extent of $60,000, to defray the cost of the works. The bill prescribes the rates of water rents to be charged, and generally makes the same provision for carrying on the works as in Allegheny City.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

DEPUTY MAYOR HEISEL had five cases before him yesterday morning, three of whom he sent to the Work House.

JAMES MCGUIRE charged Edward Fitzpatrick, before Alderman Taylor, with assault and battery. Striking him so that claret was drawn. Warrant issued.

FRANCIS EAGEN charges Cornelius Ford with feloniously assault before Squire Taylor, in drawing up on him a pistol and threatening to blow his brains out. A warrant was issued.

MENA SMITH once had a watch, it was a sad day when she loaned it to Al. Dinker. Yesterday she appeared before Alderman Anderson, and charged him with larceny as bailee. Warrant issued.

CHARLES SPAUN came before Alderman Anderson yesterday and charged Thomas Newman with larceny as bailee. He loaned the defendant a pistol for which he refused to account. Held to court.

ANNA LEIGH, lately from England, charges Mary Ries, before Alderman Taylor, with larceny in breaking open her trunk and stealing therefrom various articles of wearing apparel. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

A BOY named James Boyle, about twelve years of age, was arrested yesterday morning by Alderman Thomas, who detected him in attempting to rob the money drawer in Smith's tobacco store on Fifth avenue, above Logan street.

JAMES MCCOY was up before 'Squire Moreland yesterday, charged by Charles Siebold, a news carrier, with keeping a ferocious dog that bit him severely on the leg. The defendant was let off on promising to shoot the dog and pay the costs of suit.

JAMES LAISBECK, a laborer on the Connellsville road, charges John Whalen, boss of a gang, with surety of the peace, before Alderman Anderson, in threatening to strike him with a shovel without provocation. He will have a hearing this morning.

LIEUTENANT PHIL DEMEL has arrested a man named Lorenza Ward, who was charged with being one of the parties who stole Mr. Pete's pocket book at his store on Carson street on the South side, a few days since. He will have a hearing before Deputy Mayor Helsel.

JOHN EDDIE charges David Brown with malicious mischief, before 'Squire Anderson. The complainant had a light wagon standing in front of his place, when the defendant came along with a four horse team and heavy wagon, and wantonly drove against his vehicle, demolishing it. He held in bail to have up for hearing.

C. R. DAVIS hired Jasper Johnson (colored) to do his washing. Now Jasper is not honest as it appears for he failed to account for sixteen shirts, three collars, seven handkerchiefs, two pair of drawers and two undershirts. Mr. Davis had Jasper before Alderman Taylor and prefered a charge of larceny as bailee against him yesterday. He was arrested and held to answer.

TWO BOYS named Martin Ruff and John Berger, with commendable enterprise, concluded to start an amateur poultry establishment of their own, and visited the yard of John Eorger the night they visited the yard of John Eorger and captured three game chickens, one of the masculine persuasion, and two that were not. The owner entered a complaint before Alderman Hoerr, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the boys.

JAMES SPROUL became obstreperous last night on Penn street, in the vicinity of Library Hall, and when an officer asked him to move his carriage and not obstruct the passage, he refused to comply. When they tried to move it for him he drew a knife and emphatically expressed his intention of molesting any and all persons who interferred with him. He was finally arrested and placed in the lock-up.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. George Albree left for Boston last evening to attend a meeting of the National Prison Association.

***Jacob Slagle, Esq., and Thomas Biglow, Esq., are candidates before the Finance Committee for office of City Attorney.

***Ex-Mayor Brush and Col. Wm. Phillips, started last evening for Harrisburg. Some are unkind enough to insinuate that they are looking after consolidation.

***The friends of John Coyle, Esq., will grieve to know that he is prostrated with a severe attack of sickness. Hopes of his recovery are, however prostrated, still entertained.

***Mr. Edward F. McElroy, who has long acted as assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of this city, has accepted the position of cashier of the Penn Avenue Trust Company, vice Wm. H. Cassid y, resigned.

A PECULIAR TRANSACTIO

How a Draft on New York Was Exchanged.

Henry Heyman appears before Alderman Taylor, and charges Nicholas Becker with false pretense. The case is somewhat a peculiar one; the defendant it appears got a letter containing a draft on New York, for an amount of money, this letter was not his, but another's, who bears the same name. Becker however appropriated the draft endorsed it, went to Mr. Heyman, who also endorsed it, and exchanged it for him, giving him a suit of clothes, and the balance in money. The draft was sent to New York and duly honored, but a short time since the rightful owner turned up, who claims the money, but does not wish to prosecute the defendant. Hence his arrest on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. Alderman Taylor held him in bail to answer.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and lighter vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

Letters Held for Postage.

—S. K. Reeser, Reading, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Margaret M. Helm, Degall, Pa., 3c; George B. Johnston, Tempetanceville, Pa., 3c; Ruth Jame, Bola county, Kansas, 3c; Miss Johanna Anderson, Vineyard, Mass., 1c; Miss Kate Morton, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c.

Beware

of purchasing Arizona Diamonds mounted in plated material, as the genuine stones are set in solid gold only and warranted. Sold only at 38 Fifth avenue.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

A Peep at the Exhibition—What May be Seen There—A Fine Display of the Kings and Queens of the Barn Yard.

Shakespeare mentions "murder most foul." Has he ever been to an American poultry show? But that is not egg-spected to be answered now. Crow-nology may be studied with much advantage at the City Hall, though dog-matically considering the subject, we are not on that lay. Hen-pecked husbands could study duck-ish ways to much advantage at this, a genuine hen convention, and would need no eagle-eye to perceive the hawk over the dove-cot. The mulish might go there and learn a lesson from the cock. The bantams are there in full force. For variety and quality undoubtedly this is the best exhibition of poultry given for some time in this or any other State in the Union. Below may be found a list of the principal exhibitors and what they show. Messrs. Dodge and Kelly of Ravenna, Ohio, several coops of partridge Cochins, very fine, a trio of white Cochins from John Brigger Straits, Scotland. They have also several other varieties of Cochins, including buff and white. Polands they exhibited largely, and extraordinary fine birds they are. They also show some rare black games and silver gray and white dorkings. H. Cryer and Co. of Salem, Ohio, show a large collection and of some twenty varieties and breeds, mostly game. A number of premiums were awarded him.

A. A. Miller, of Oakdale Station, this county, exhibits three trios of dark Brahmans, and three trios of partridge Cochins, all of first class quality; he has also some Aylesbury ducks and one bronze turkey direct from Kentucky.

Joseph Bainford shows some twenty varieties of choice fowls. His collection mostly drew first and all the special premiums. Charles Espich, Cincinnati, shows a cage of the tiniest birds from Africa, Asia and Brazil, a very rare collection. He also has a fine lot of Canaries, a hawk and a pair of small tortoise shell parrots on exhibition. A cage of black eared rabbits attract considerable attention. G. W. Evans, Reserve township, this county, shows a mammoth Cochin pullet. Geo. A. Deitz, Chambersburg, Pa.; a turkey, fifty lbs; pair of bantams, nine ounces—smallest on exhibition. He also shows between sixty and seventy coops of some thirty varieties; three pairs of African and two pair of Hong Kong geese; seventeen pair of ducks of various varieties; three pair of miniature black African chickens and several pair of rare white faced Spanish.

Samuel Cameron, Pittsburgh, shows many varieties of game birds, of rare breeds and very fine. Among them may be mentioned a fine pair of golden duckwings, pair of blue bottomed stays and two coops of Hoson mixed. C. B. Elbin, the Secretary of the Society, exhibits the finest coops of Dominiques ever shown in this State, also a pair of Aylsbury ducks. "Good morning" was exchanged, not pleasantly but sarcastically. Finally high words were arrived at. Mrs. S. said that "Ann was no better nor she ought to be." She returned the compliment by telling her that "she was better nor she was, anyhow." The ire of the old lady was fast rising, so finally, when her temper could stand it no longer, she seized upon the girl, took from her the basket, threw the butter on the sidewalk set her in it, and then broke the pies over head. Ann then started off in procession